

ATMOSPHERE TENSE AND APPREHENSIVE

POLAND BONE OF CONTENTION AND IMMEDIATE SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSION.

VIEWS ARE WIDELY DIVERGENT

Lloyd George Fears Denationalization of So Many Germans Would Cause Another War.

Paris.—When the council of great powers met it was in an atmosphere of considerable apprehension over Poland, which is the chief subject of discussion. This is not on account of Poland itself but because of differences which have arisen affecting the fundamental question of nationality, to which President Wilson has given his strong approval and also his thirteenth "point" which called for an independent Polish state with access to the sea.

This last cause has introduced an issue on which there is a wide divergence of views. A committee under the chairmanship of Jules Cambon, with Sir William Tyrrell as the British member and Dr. Robert Lorillard as the American, has reported the plan giving Poland this access to the sea by means of a "corridor" 60 miles wide running across east Prussia. But the effect of this concession is to place about 1,500,000 Germans within the new Poland and to detach the easternmost part of Prussia from Germany.

OFFICES OF POSTAL SYSTEM ARE REMOVED BY BURLERSON

Washington.—Differences between the management of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co., and Postmaster General Burlerleon culminated in an order by the postmaster general summarily relieving the chief officers, directors and owners of the Postal company from all duties in connection with government operation of their system.

NUMBER OF RETURNED TROOPS EXCEED ONE-HALF MILLION

Washington.—The total number of members of the American expeditionary forces returned to the United States has passed the half million mark. The war department announced the actual figure March 26 was 500,034, including 27,940 officers, 2,146 nurses, 3,683 civilians and 448,241 men of the army, 13,500 navy personnel and 4,474 marines. The strength of the expeditionary forces March 26 was 1,470,674.

DREADED SEVEN-YEAR LOCUST HAS APPEARED IN VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va.—Reports received by State authorities from Spotsylvania county indicate that many of the seven-year locusts which are reported as due to sweep that section of the State this year, have been plowed up by farmers. The situation has reached a stage where the agricultural department at Washington has detailed entomologists to that section to study conditions.

TO FORM ARMED ALLIANCE AGAINST THE ARISTOCRACY

Paris.—The proclamation of the new Hungarian government invites the workmen and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia to form an armed alliance against the aristocracy, landowners and dynasties. It requests also that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in breaking off relations with the Paris peace conference. They are requested to rally with the Moscow government.

SECRETARY DANIELS HAS REACHED PORT OF BREST

Brest.—The American transport Leviathon, with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on board, arrived in Brest. Secretary Daniels was received by the American naval attaché Admiral Moreau, maritime prefect, and Rear Admiral Alexander S. Halstead, U. S. N., district commander at Brest. A detachment of marines with a band acted as a guard of honor for the secretary, who went to the prefecture.

LIEUT. GEORGE W. PURYEAR



Lieut. George W. Puryear of Memphis, Tenn., was confined in five different prison camps from the time of his capture on July 26 on the Chateau-Thierry front and escaped from the Villingen camp on the same night that Lieut. E. V. Isaacs of the navy and about a dozen other officers got away. He traveled five nights in reaching the border, beating the others by two days.

ISSUE RESTS ON 14 POINTS

Suggestions Made That Germany Bow to Force for the Present and Make Preparations for the Future.

London.—There are many indications of a concerted effort by German propaganda to suggest that Germany should refuse to sign the preliminary peace terms. This appeared more than a fortnight ago when that accomplished propagandist, Professor Hoetach, of Berlin, published an article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse suggesting that, unless the 14 points of Wilson inspired the treaty, Germany should adopt the attitude of the Russians at Brest-Litovsk and refuse to sign.

It became more evident immediately after a rupture in negotiations at Spa.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, for example, wrote that it had now become clear the allies were masking a ferocious policy of revenge under a pretended league of nations. It attributed this chiefly to France, as French statesmen recognized that France had received a mortal blow and that in 10 or 20 years Germany, however reduced in territory now, would be twice as strong as France, who wishes, therefore to take from her all her coal, iron and potash and prevent her having either necessary food or necessary raw materials. There was still a faint hope that the Anglo-Saxons would see reason, declared the Nachrichten, but if not Germany would bow to force for the present and prepare for the future.

The Deutsche Tage Zeitung said the government must insist upon absolute guarantees that German ships would be returned as they face the well-known duplicity of the English and no reliance could be placed on the statement of Admiral Hope that these were required simply for feeding Europe.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt declared it had little hope in America.

"DRYS" ARE PUT ON GUARD BY STRONG "WET" OFFENSIVE

Washington.—The "drys" had better be on guard for the "wets" are up and doing and they have a big bank account to start with. A number of the metropolitan dailies are supporting the movement to undo the constitutional amendment.

Rhode Island may take the amendment to the supreme court and ask for an opinion on its constitutionality. The quickest way to get a decision in the highest court is through a suit brought by a state. The attorney general of Rhode Island, if authorized by the state legislature to test the amendment, can go like a bee to the supreme court.

DETACHMENTS OF TROOPS COMING TO CAMP GREENE

New York.—With 2,302 troops and 220 naval officers and men, the steamship Harrisburg arrived from Brest. Units included seven detachments of the 147th infantry, 37th division (Ohio and West Virginia), for Camp Meade, Devens, Funston, Greene, Gordon, Shelby and Dix, and first and second air service construction companies. There were 630 sick and wounded, 65 nurses, about 150 scattered casuals and 13 civilians.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS SUSPENDED OR POSTPONED

Washington.—Instructions issued by the railroad administration will result in the temporary suspension or postponement of millions of dollars of railroad improvement work, because of the financial predicament caused by failure of Congress to pass appropriations or the administration's revolving fund. The suspension of work applies to many new stations, under construction or planned, spur tracks, etc.

YELLOW PERIL IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

ATTENTION OF JAPANESE IS CALLED TO OUR ATTITUDE ON ALIEN LAND HOLDING.

ONE MILLION ACRES SOUGHT

No Land Sales to Foreigners Which Might Be Used for Military or Naval Purposes Favored.

Washington.—As a result of telegrams from Senator Phelan, of California, giving information of a proposal by Japanese interests to acquire a large tract of land in Lower California owned by Americans, the state department has called the attention of the owning corporation, the California-Mexico Land Company, of Los Angeles, to the attitude of the United States government toward such sales of property which might be used for military or naval purposes.

It was said at the state department the land in question was reported to comprise nearly a million acres. The use to which the prospective purchasers propose to put it is not known here.

Documents indicating the attitude of the government to which the department called the Los Angeles company's attention included the Lodge resolution in the 62nd Congress and a message by President Taft.

The Lodge resolution declares the sales of property by Americans to any nation which might use the site as a base to threaten the United States could not be seen without grave concern by the government of the United States. The message of President Taft transmitted a report by Secretary Knox in response to a senate resolution, and conveyed correspondence between the office of the secretary of state and a New York lawyer who represented a Japanese syndicate which sought to purchase land on Magdalena bay.

SITUATION IN EGYPT IS DISTINCTLY GRAVE

London.—The situation in Egypt is becoming worse and at the present time is distinctly grave, a Reuter dispatch from Cairo says. General Allenby, the commander in Palestine, will reach Cairo Tuesday. The large forces of troops already in Egypt are being reinforced.

A large number of armed bedouins have entered Beheira province, lower Egypt, from the west and are robbing towns and villages. The situation is not regarded as presenting any military danger.

The Turkish flag is reported to be flying in some villages of Beheira province. There are no reports of any casualties having been suffered by the military, but some prominent native officials and several Egyptian police have been killed.

50 MISSOURI LEGISLATORS CHALLENGE REED TO RESIGN

Jefferson City, Mo.—Fifty Democratic members of the Missouri legislature offered to resign if Senator Jas. A. Reed, Democrat, from Missouri, would resign from the United States senate. The legislators then propose to run for reelection, as they suggest Reed should do, to force a popular vote in Missouri on the league of nations.

The house of representatives recently passed resolutions demanding that Senator Reed resign because of his opposition to President Wilson's program.

HYDROAERPLANE FALLS; TWO FLIERS ARE KILLED

Pensacola, Fla.—Two student officers of the naval station here were killed this afternoon when their hydroaerplane fell into the bay. They were J. A. Caba and K. J. Hammond. The authorities did not give the home addresses of the men. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

FIRST GREAT RESULT TO BE OBTAINED IS PEACE

Paris.—"The first result to be obtained is peace, and the quickest peace possible," said David Lloyd George, the British premier, in a statement. "All internal events in every country, allied or enemy, are dependent upon that peace, which we expect and desire to come at the earliest possible moment. Pending this, everyone is living in a state of expectation and uncertainty. Commerce and industry are stagnated."

30 TRAINING CAMPS ARE TO BE RETAINED BY GOVERNMENT

Washington.—Decision of the war department to proceed with the purchase of the sites of 15 army camps and 13 balloon and flying fields over the country was announced by Acting Secretary Crowell. Less than \$15,000,000 will be involved. Mr. Crowell said, and it will not be necessary to await action by Congress as the department now has the necessary funds. With these purchases the army will have 30 training camps.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE



Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the British premier.

DISARMAMENT IS DELAYED

Idea of League of Nations Must Be Incorporated in Regular Draft of Peace Before Same is Signed.

Paris.—In the past three days, following the return of President Wilson, we have had what under different circumstances might easily have been the most serious crisis of the whole peace conference. That a crisis was avoided was due to a single fact, the unshakable decision of the British and French to preserve the solidarity of the Anglo-American-French relations at any price.

What happened is simply told: When the President reached Paris he found a program completely arranged by which before March 21 a preliminary peace was to be made with Germany. This preliminary peace was to include military, naval, economic and geographic terms. It was to be in a sense preliminary, but in reality it was to be in substance the final peace treaty.

In this treaty, the covenant of the league of nations was not to appear; to this program the American commission had practically agreed. There had been no difference of opinion, no debate. The American commissioners felt that there was not the smallest intention to seek to defeat the league of nations by indirection or to evade the question.

The single notion of the Paris conference in preparing the preliminary peace draft was to put an end to the period of unsettlement, to give Germany something approximating the terms of her enemies, to disarm her western frontiers, to disarm Germany, thus to permit the completion of British and French demobilization by April unless Germany began to disarm by that time. The best evidence of the good faith of the European nations was the tacit agreement to the program by the American commissioners.

But no sooner had the President arrived than he almost abruptly vetoed the program for any preliminary peace arrangements which did not include the covenant of the league of nations. A public statement made in his name, decisively disposed of any question of his approval of a preliminary peace plan unless it should include the covenant of the league of nations.

In reality, that puts an end to any hope of the proposed action. The extraordinary determination of the President to create his league of nations, to include it in the peace treaty, to make good his declaration in his New York speech, has in less than twenty-four hours, with a dramatic suddenness hardly to be described, transformed the whole progress of events in Paris. We have laid aside an Anglo-American plan for a Wilson program; we have reached this result with little more than a ripple on the surface, however great the subsurface activity for a few hours.

SHREWD ARGUMENT ADVANCED IN EFFORT TO SAVE KAISER

London.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a leading article about the fate of the kaiser, which is rather interesting because the journal relies upon the argument that the kaiser was not really to blame for German policy before the war and during the war. The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to think that the best hope for the kaiser now is to represent him as a feeble creature who did not really control policy at all.

THIRTY THOUSAND MORE SOLDIERS HOMEWARD BOUND

Washington.—Departure from France of approximately 30,000 officers and men of the American expeditionary forces—the largest single homeward movement of troops since the cessation of hostilities—was announced by the war department. The returning soldiers are aboard two cruisers, the Montana and the Pueblo and 14 transports. Among the latter is the George Washington, on which President Wilson returned to France.

GLASS SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF LOAN

AMPLE RESOURCES IN HANDS OF PEOPLE THROUGH WAR WAGES AND THRIFT.

NOT STRICTLY COMMERCIAL

Impossible to Float a \$5,000,000,000 Loan as a Purely Business Proposition; Patriotism Must Help.

Minneapolis.—Appealing confidently to the patriotism of the American people to make a success of the coming Victory Liberty loan, Secretary of the Treasury Glass in two speeches in the twin cities declared the loan could not be floated on a strictly commercial basis.

The people have ample resources, he declared, from the \$11,000,000,000 trade balance of the three last years, high war wages and the thrift engendered by the war and its savings campaigns.

"We are not going to approach the last Liberty loan in a strictly commercial spirit," said Mr. Glass at the close of the two-day better business convention of the Northwest.

"A little thought will teach the wisest among the financiers of the country it is impossible to float, purely for investment purposes, a loan of five or six billion dollars. We have got to appeal to the patriotism of the American people and it will not be done in vain."

LITTLE CHANGE SHOWN IN EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Washington.—Details of employment conditions in the Southeast during the current week, as announced by the federal employment service, show little change as compared with last week. The situation in the Southeastern States, and the South generally, has been regarded during the last several weeks as better than in most sections of the country, the percentage of unemployment being comparatively low.

New Orleans reports an equality of supply and demand and stated all labor disputes had been settled.

Wilmington, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., reported slight shortage.

Pensacola, which last week reported a shortage, now reports a surplus of 800 semi-skilled mechanics.

Atlanta reported a surplus but gave no estimate and Savannah reported a surplus of 1,590.

WILSON, CLEMENCEAU AND LLOYD GEORGE CONFERRING

Paris.—While no authoritative announcement has been made concerning the conference between President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and David Lloyd George, there is reason to believe that reparations and frontier issues are the foremost obstacles they are seeking to remove from the path to a rapid conclusion of the peace treaty.

How far President Wilson is adhering to the ideas of the American members of the commission is not known, but it is thought probable they are serving as a guide for him.

ACTION ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS IS POSTPONED

Augusta, Me.—The house concurred with the senate in indefinitely postponing the act relating to intoxicating liquors, fixing the percentage of alcohol at one-half of one per cent. It was stated during the debate Maine is the only prohibition state having a three per cent alcohol standard.

SHORTER UNDERGROUND HOURS ARE RECOMMENDED

London.—The interim report to the coal commission, of which Justice Sir John Sankey is chairman, recommends seven hours of work underground, instead of eight, from July 15, and six hours from July 13, 1921, subject to the economic position of the industry.

MORE OF 30TH DIVISION ARRIVES AT NEWPORT NEWS

Newport News, Va.—Six hundred and fifty-nine members of the 114th machine gun battalion of the Thirtieth division arrived here.

Three companies of Tennesseans and one of South Carolinians made of the contingent of the 114th machine gun battalion. Major E. E. Cantey, of Columbia, S. C., is in command. This unit fought with the main part of the Thirtieth division when the Hindenburg line was broken.

CERTIFICATES INDEBTEDNESS TO RELIEVE THE RAILROADS

Washington.—Dividends and interest on railroad stocks and bonds due April 1, amounting to approximately \$76,000,000 will be met by the railroad administration by issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the companies for amounts due from rentals and other sources.

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me."



"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

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